

Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

WALTER G. SMITH, EDITOR.

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WILL BE TAUGHT RESPECT FOR LAW

One of the heaviest fines assessed by
Judge Wilcox for illegal selling of
liquor, was that imposed upon W. C.
Ottman, the Ocean View, Waikiki,
proprietor. He was sentenced to pay a
fine of \$500 and serve out three months
imprisonment at Oahu prison at hard
labor. This is Ottman's second offense
within the last three weeks and there-
fore the heavy penalty.

Ottman was arrested on July 10 for
selling liquor without a license. He was
caught in the act of pouring out beer
for his customers, a young Hawaiian
girl, well-known to the police, and a
male companion. Ottman pleaded not
guilty when first brought before Judge
Wilcox, but changed his plea the fol-
lowing day to that of guilty and was
fined \$100. Ottman admitted at the time
that he was guilty of the offense, and
had pleaded not guilty in order to have
twenty-four hours in which to get
money to pay his fine which he knew
would surely be imposed.

Ottman's resort is considered a dan-
gerous place by the police and will
be closely watched in the future. Ot-
tman, it is said, may congratulate him-
self that more serious charges have
not been placed against him. Deputy
Sheriff Chillingworth says that the
police department made no agreement
with Ottman that he would be warned
before a police raid was to be made, nor
that he would be allowed to "slide
along for six months." The police state
that they have entered on a crusade
against these outlying liquor selling
establishments, and that Ottman is not
suffering from the raids more than
others. Donohue has twice been ar-
rested, and the Kakaako resorts have
felt the hand of the police more than
once of late until some of them were
compelled to close down.

Ottman made use of several hours
yesterday afternoon in the attempt to
procure bail, pending his appeal, and
was successful in his search for bond-
man about 5 o'clock.

Rally Postponed.

The Republican rally which was
scheduled for last evening was called
off as soon as the news was circulated
in the morning of the frightful mas-
sacres in China. To have held a jo-
lification on the evening after such de-
pressing news had reached the Islands
would have been felt to be distinctly
out of place.

When the Rio arrived and it was as-
certained that the Republican delegates
were not on board there was further
reason for abandoning the rally. It
will in all likelihood be held on the
evening of the arrival of the Australia,
which will without doubt bring the
delegates.

OREGON IN PORT.

She Arrives Safely at Kure and
Will be Patched up.

WASHINGTON, July 19.—The Navy
Department this morning received the
following cablegram from Captain
Wilke, commander of the Oregon, dat-
ed Kure, July 18:

"Secretary Navy, Washington: Oreg-
on and Nashville arrived Kure 2
o'clock this afternoon. Expect to dock
on the 19th. Shall I make permanent
or temporary repairs? I would sug-
gest putting on steel patches which
can be done in a very short time and
ship go back to her duty at Taku. To
make permanent repairs it will require
at least sixty days, probably more.
Not a single man injured in any way.
"WILDE."

To this dispatch Secretary Long at
once replied as follows:

"Universal rejoicing over safety of
Oregon. She is the Constitution of this
generation. If safety of Oregon per-
mits patch and go to Taku. I com-
mend your preference for service.
"LONG."

ENVOYS SLAUGHTERED IN THE CHINESE CAPITAL

The Reddest Tragedy Since the Day of Cawnpore.

THE ALLIES HAVE HOT WORK IN HOLDING GROUND AT TIEN-TSIN

Americans Lose Heavily With the Rest-- Chinese Attack a Russian Province. Torture of Missionaries.

LOST THEIR LIVES IN THE MASSACRE.

The following is a list of the for-
eign Ministers and attaches of the
Legations at Peking:

UNITED STATES.
EDWIN H. CONGER, Minister.
H. G. SQUIRES, Secretary of Leg-
ation.
W. E. BAINBRIDGE, Second
Secretary.
F. D. CHESHIRE, Interpreter.
MRS. M. S. WOODWARD and
MISS IONE WOODWARD of Chi-
cago were guests of Mr. and Mrs.
Conger.

GREAT BRITAIN.
SIR CLAUDE MACDONALD,
Minister.
H. G. O. BAX IRONSIDE, First
Secretary of Legation.
H. G. N. DERING, Second Sec-
retary.
H. COCKBURN, Chinese Secre-
tary.
CLIVE BIGHAM, Honorary At-
tache.
G. F. BROWNE, Military At-
tache.
LIEUT. COL. DR. BUSHEL.

GERMANY.
BARON VON KETTLER, Min-
ister.
DR. VON PRITZWITZ and DR.
VON CAFFRON, Secretaries of
Legation.
BARON VON DER GOLTZ, Sec-
retary and Interpreter.
H. CORDES, Second Interpreter.
O. FELSENAU, Chancellor.

RUSSIA.
M. DE GIERS, Minister.
B. KROUPENSKI, First Secre-
tary of Legation.
E. EVREINOW, Second Secre-
tary.
P. PONOW, First Interpreter.
N. KOLESOW, Second Inter-
preter.

FRANCE.
S. PICHON, Minister.
D'AUTHOIR, First Sec-
retary.
H. LEDUC, First Interpreter.
VIDAL, Military Attache.

JAPAN.
BARON NISHII, Minister.
ISHII KIKOUJIRO, First Secre-
tary.

SPAIN.
B. J. DE COLOAN, Minister.

ITALY.
MARQUIS SALVAGO RAGGI,
Minister.

AUSTRO-HUNGARY.
BARON CZIKANN VON WAHL-
BORN, Minister.
DR. A. VON ROSTHORN, Sec-
retary of Legation.

BELGIUM.
BARON DE VINCK, Minister.

PORTUGAL.
F. H. GALHARDO, Minister.

FOREIGN GUARDS.

Nationality—	Off- cers.	Men.
American	7	55
British	3	22
German	2	25
French	3	72
Russian	4	71
Italian	3	39
Austrian	2	30
Japanese	2	24
Totals	28	299
European and American residents of Peking, about		250

MISSIONARIES.

The following is the revised list
of missionaries of the American
board in North China at the begin-
ning of the trouble, who are
thought to have fled for refuge to
Peking:

William S. Ament, D.D.; Rev. C.
E. Ewing, Miss Bessie G. Ewing,
Miss Ada Haven, Miss Virginia C.
Murdoch, M.D.; Miss Frances B.
Patterson, Miss Nellie M. Russell,
Miss Elizabeth M. Sheffield, Mrs.
Mary L. Mateer.

SHANGHAI, July 15.—An official

telegram was received tonight from the
Governor of Shantung, stating that a
breach was made in the wall of the
British Legation at Peking after a gal-
lant defense, and when all the ammuni-
tion has given out. All foreigners were
killed.

LONDON, July 16, 3:30 A. M.—It
seems impossible to entertain any long-

er the least doubt as to the fate of the
Europeans in Peking. The Associated
Press learns that Lady Hart, wife of

AMERICAN MINISTER AND HIS WIFE WHO WERE MURDERED BY BOXERS



EDWIN H. CONGER
U.S. MINISTER
TO CHINA



MRS. CONGER

Sir Robert Hart, Director of Chinese
Imperial Maritime Customs, on July
5th received the following telegram
from her husband: "Our people, in-
cluding the women, are in the lega-
tions. Prepare to hear the worst."

The European governments have re-
ceived from their representatives at
Shanghai a dispatch from the Gov-
ernor of Shantung, dated July 7th, re-
porting that the European troops made
a sortie from Peking and killed 200
of General Tung Fuh Siang's forces
and that the Boxers were mounting
guns to make a breach in the defenses.
Under date of July 12th the Governor
of Shantung wires as follows: "Native
soldiers have been attacking the lega-
tions for some hours, but have not yet
effected an entrance. They are now
all bombarding with large cannon to
make a breach for a heavy onslaught.
I hear that all the Ministers and the
Government as well as in great dan-
ger. The Government is intensely
anxious."

Finally came the news from Shang-
hai that a breach had been made and
the foreigners killed. All the dates
probably refer to a much earlier pe-
riod, but the presumption is that the
successive dispatches give an outline of
what has happened. The Europeans
having reached the end of their re-
sources, made a desperate sortie and
then bravely met their fate. The de-
tails of the horrible story will prob-
ably never be known.

The Shanghai correspondent of the
Daily Mail says: "I can positively as-
sert that the Chinese authorities had
the dreadful news from Peking a week
ago, and that Sheng knew all the for-
eigners in Peking were dead when he
asked the American Consul to cable
Washington a proposal to deliver the
foreigners in safety at Tien-tsin on
condition that the allies would suspend
their operations to the north of Peking."

The correspondent adds certain de-
tails of affairs at Peking after June
25th. According to his story the mem-
bers of the legations made daily sor-
ties, sometimes by night, and so suc-
cessfully as to compel the Chinese to
retreat from the immediate vicinity.
These reverses had a disheartening ef-
fect upon the Chinese, and there soon
began to be open signs of disaffection
followed by desertions to Prince
Ching's army, which was endeavoring

to co-operate with the besieged. Ulti-
mately Prince Tuan decided to make a
night attack with three powerful col-
umns.

"At 6 o'clock in the evening of July
5th," says the correspondent, "fires
were opened with artillery upon the British
legation, where the foreigners were
concentrated. For two hours the walls
were battered with shells and shot and
huge breaches were made in them.
Then a general advance was ordered,
and the Chinese infantry, volleying
constantly, moved toward the gaps.
The fire of the defenders, however, was
so accurate that hordes of Chinese sol-
diers and Boxers broke and fled in the
wildest confusion, leaving large num-
bers of dead and wounded around the
legation. They could not be rallied un-
til they were out of rifle range of the
foreigners."

"Then Prince Tuan, making a
desperate appeal, induced them to
stand and return to the attack. Artillery
fire was then resumed, and at
the middle watch a second attack was
attempted. But before the attackers
could accomplish their object they
were met by Prince Ching and Gen-
eral Wang Wen Shao with their troops,
who were going to the aid of the for-
eigners. A desperate battle ensued be-
tween the various forces of Chinese
and Manchus."

"Unfortunately, many of Prince
Ching's troops deserted to Prince Tuan.
Prince Ching fell and was supposed
to have been killed, but it is now be-
lieved he was only wounded and was
carried off and secreted by his retain-
ers."

CHINESE GOVERNOR DENIES STORY OF THE TIEN-TSIN MASSACRE

The following is an Associated Press special which reached San Francisco
at the hour of the departure of the transport Californian.

PARIS, July 19.—An official telegram from Shanghai dated Wednesday,
July 19, states that according to the Governor of Shan Tung the foreign minis-
ters and their families at Peking are safe and sound, but that the danger is
still very great. The viceroy according to this dispatch informed the consular
corps that he had telegraphed to Peking urging the protection of the foreign
legations.

refuge in the wrecked buildings which
they endeavored hastily to fortify.

"Upon them the fire of the Chinese
artillery was now directed. Toward
sunrise it was evident that the ammu-
nition of the allies was running out,
and at 7 o'clock, as the advance of the
Chinese in force failed to draw a re-
sponse, a rush was determined on."

"Thus, standing together, after the
sun rose, the remaining band, all Euro-
peans, met death stubbornly. There
was a desperate hand-to-hand encoun-
ter. The Chinese lost heavily, but as
one man fell others advanced, and fi-
nally, overcome by overwhelming odds,
every one of the Europeans remaining
was put to the sword in the most
atrocious manner."

The Shanghai correspondent of the Ex-
press, on the alleged authority of coun-
sellers who brought the story, gives a very
sensational account. He says:

"Maddened with hunger, after having
been without food for many days, the
members of the Legation and the guards

until the buildings were demolished and
in flames. Many of the foreigners were
roasted in the flames. The Boxers rushed
upon them and hacked and stabbed
both dead and wounded, cutting off their
heads and carrying these through the
streets on their rifles. They then attack-
ed the native Christian quarters, massa-
cred all who refused to join them, as-
saulted the women and brainied the chil-
dren. Hundreds of mission buildings
were burned."

NEW YORK, July 16.—A Sun cable
from London says: Another Shanghai
dispatch says. Of all the legations the
American had the greatest proportion of
women, especially after the arrival of the
American missionaries who had taken
refuge there. Hence it is known that the
women's legation was among the first
destroyed. Then the women were de-
moralized at the British Legation. American
sailors (supposedly marines of the Ore-
gon), missionaries and civilians generally,
composed the inner guard, Germans, Rus-
sians and Japanese doing the outpost
work, at which the Germans were espe-
cially active.

Every adult male bore arms. The wom-
en did nursing and cooking, even assist-
ing in preparing the troops' mess. After
the final sortie by the Legation troops,
the attack by the Chinese was renewed
with doubled fury. The fighting was
hand to hand. Foreigners, who had been
driven back, barricaded the windows, but
the Boxers were able to reach a low roof,
where a few sailors met them and hurled
many of them off. Some of the sailors
dropped to the ground and stood with
their backs to the wall, standing off the
Chinese.

In the midst of the melee Prince Tuan's
artillery opened their awful fire. By this
time the Boxers had not yet secured any
white prisoners, which so enraged them
that they attacked a house opposite the
Legation, where native Christians had
taken refuge. These were dragged forth
and subjected to every brutality. This
and other buildings were burned."

The streets that night swarmed with
Boxers, smeared with blood and stained
with powder. They carried torches and
ghastly trophies of the day's work. At
the time of the final massacre the unfor-
tunate who had escaped death in bat-
tle, and who had been forced back into
buildings, were driven from room to room
by crowds of yelling, maniac Boxers. Out-
rages perpetrated here for the time on
women and children not killed by their
protectors were awful. Then a heavy
bombardment began and outrages and
outraged alike were slain.

SEYMOUR SHOOTS HIS WOUNDED

The Dreadful Extremity of the Allied Forces Near Tien-Tsin.

NEW YORK, July 15.—The Journal's
Tien-Tsin cable of July 8th, via Shanghai,
July 15th, says: We are fighting hordes
of Chinese day and night, but are unable
to beat them off. It is unfortunately true
that the allied forces have suffered re-
peated defeats. The cordon of Chinese
around us is growing closer. Chinese
guns are raining a deadly crossfire on
us from their entrenched position, com-
manding the town. We are desperately
in need of heavy artillery and more men.
No quarter is given or asked on either
side.

Ineffectual attempts have been made
to conceal the horrible fact that Admiral
Seymour was compelled to shoot his own
wounded during the recent disastrous re-
treat of the Peking relief expedition. All
the wounded and prisoners who fell into
the hands of the Chinese were frightfully
tortured. The bodies of two marines, cap-
tured by Chinese, were removed, and
were found to have been cut into pieces.

(Continued on Page 5.)

RUSSIA GIVES CHINESE ENVOY HIS PASSPORTS-- CHINESE FLEET CLEARED FOR ACTION

NEW YORK, July 19.—A London dispatch to the Journal says:
The Chinese invasion of the Amur provinces is equivalent to a declaration of war against Russia which, con-
struing it as such, has handed the Chinese envoy at St. Petersburg his passports today and requested him to leave
the country, along with the members of his mission. The importance of this Chinese declaration of war against Rus-
sia and of this bold invasion of Russian territory, lies in the fact that, as the matter now stands, it virtually re-
leases the Czar from his obligations to the foreign powers to act in concert with them in China. He is placed there-
by in a position to act independently and not with reference to the defense of his dominions against the Chinese in-
vasion, but also as regards the carrying of war into the enemy's country and an eventual march upon Peking.

Should a Russian army, proceeding from Siberia, reach Peking and capture it before the allies could get to it
from the Pacific Coast the Czar would be able to dictate terms to China independently of the other powers, and
without any regard to their wishes, virtually establishing himself as master of the country.

The British and German Governments, alarmed at the idea of this eventuality have today decided to abandon the
policy which they have pursued until now and to declare war upon the Chinese Government, thus placing them-
selves in a line with Russia and France and the United States are expected to follow suit immediately.

France has indeed, already issued today a decree forbidding the sale of arms or war material of any kind to the
Chinese while Germany, which has already prohibited the Chinese envoy at Berlin from communicating with his gov-
ernment except through the German Foreign Office, is preparing to give him his passports.

Here in London, the Chinese Minister has already packed all belongings, removed his boys from the schools and
cancelled all his engagements so as to be ready for immediate departure.
In addition to the corps of the Imperial Chinese army which has invaded Siberia with orders to drive all for-
eigners out of the rich gold-bearing Amur province of the Czar, there are five other corps, one of which is engaged
in destroying the Russian railroad in Manchuria and in driving all the foreigners, especially the Russians from the
Northern portion of the empire; another is to occupy the roads between Peking and Shan Hai Kwan; yet another
is to concentrate at Nanking, while columns are being directed in hot haste to Tien Tsin, to the borders of Korea
and to the neighborhood of Shanghai.

Altogether the Pekin Government is estimated to have under arms at the present moment no less than 1,000,000
men, splendidly equipped with Mauser rifles, smokeless powder and quick-firing ordnance and carefully trained
under the direction of Danish and German officers.

This huge army is under the orders of the Prince of Tuan
In addition to this, there is the Chinese fleet, reconstructed and re-organized since the war with Japan and com-
prising fifteen first-class cruisers of the very latest type.

These are cruising about the Yellow Sea with their decks cleared for action.
Inasmuch as five vessels of the allied fleet, including the British battleship Terrible, are cruising about in the
same waters, reconnoitering various seacoast towns and forts and virtually inviting the latter to open fire upon
them, news may be expected at any moment of a naval battle.

Nine other foreign men-of-war are at anchor off Shanghai with the object of assisting in the defense of that
great city in the event of its being attacked by the big Chinese army, which is not within one day's march of the
place.

HAWAIIAN GAZETTE.

SEMI-WEEKLY.
ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS
WALTER G. SMITH, EDITOR.
FRIDAY JULY 27, 1900.

THE PROHIBITIONISTS.

One of the declarations of the Prohibition party's platform adopted at Chicago reads: "President McKinley has done more to encourage the liquor business, to demoralize the temperance habits of young men and to bring Christian practices and requirements into disrepute than any other president this republic has had."

Exaggeration is the common vice of great moral movements and it accounts in some degree for the fact that the Prohibition party was reduced from the third to the fifth place in national politics by the election of 1896. People who never drank alcoholic beverages and who would like to see the traffic in them suppressed declined to have anything to do with a movement that was as fanatical in some of its ways as the one which sent the selectmen of Salem out at night with lanterns to watch for witches on broomsticks.

Every reasoning person knows that President McKinley has done nothing intentionally to encourage the liquor business or to demoralize young men. What the prohibitionists mean is that he has executed the people's will as expressed in an Act of Congress permitting the sale of light wines and beer in Army garrisons. But was this a bad thing for temperance? Before that law was enacted soldiers who drank went to the low groggeries and boozing-keers that skirted all Army reservations on the Mainland and spent their earnings on the poisons there dispensed. Murder, robbery and vagabondage were the three graces at the feasts and the morale of the Army was nearly ruined. Finally at the earnest request of our military officers, especially surgeons, Congress undertook to regulate the sale of wine and beer to soldiers and check the use of spirits, by establishing "canteens." In these places no soldier was tempted to over-indulgence; what beverages he got were mild and pure and he was kept from drunkenness. The percentage of army drinking fell off and the liquor trade, especially the retail part of it, protested bitterly. So marked was the improvement in the young men of Uncle Sam's service that Congress, though importuned by enormous petitions to abolish the canteen, has refused to do so.

Upon these points we note the following comments in Harper's Weekly, a journal which surely cannot be called an organ of the rum-sellers:

Believing that the persons who knew best about the effect of the canteen on the soldier were the officers of the army, the War Department lately asked the opinions of the commanding officers of troops, batteries, companies, and regiments as to the effect of the canteen system, and especially of the sale of beer, on the morality and discipline of the enlisted men. The replies of commanding officers in the Philippines have not yet been received, but about fifteen hundred answers from other officers have come in, and of these the number opposed to the canteen system is about forty. The rest heartily approve the carefully regulated sale of beer, on the ground that it keeps the men away from saloons and evil resorts outside the posts, and promotes temperance and good discipline.

These reports will probably be printed, and will be obtainable by persons who care to see them. It is very much to be hoped that conscientious persons who have criticized, and expect to criticize further, for the abolition of the canteen system will procure and read them. It seems to the Weekly impossible that the testimony they offer as to the merits of the present system, and the evil that preceded it and which would follow its destruction, can fail to convince reasonable people in and out of Congress that it makes for temperance and sobriety to let the canteen system alone.

Contrast these statements with the fanatical charge that President McKinley "has done more to encourage the liquor business, to demoralize the temperance habits of young men and to bring Christian practices and requirements into disrepute than any other President this republic has had."

The attitude of the prohibitionists reminds us of the attitude of their spiritual forebears, the Abolitionists, towards Abraham Lincoln—the one man whom Wendell Phillips, the great orator of the anti-slavery movement, delighted to grill over the fires of his rhetoric. "Lincoln," said Phillips in Faneuil Hall, "is the slavehound of Illinois." That was because the future great Emancipator did not see his way clear to act on the slavery question contrary to good policy and public sentiment; he would not launch the ship of reform while the waters were at an ebb. It was his desire, as we quote the words of Farragut, "to place his back on the highest promontory of the beach and wait for the rising of the tide to make it float." Events proved the wisdom of his course. When he declined to interfere with slavery in still-loyal States lest they might be driven to rebel, Wm. Lloyd Garrison called him a "time-server" and a "poltroon." Erratic Horace Greeley called the flag "A flaunting lie whose stripes are bloody scars" and vied with the Richmond Times in inventing epithets of hate for Lincoln. Greeley even demanded the dissolution of the Federal compact so as to let the "warring sisters" take slavery with themselves out of the Union—a sentiment which Wendell Phillips repeated and applauded. The demand of the Abolitionists was for "immediate and unconditional abolition," but it was never achieved. Finally a war measure Lincoln proclaimed the slaves free in all rebellious States and the Garrisonian prints assailed him as one who in excepting loyal border States had "made a covenant with death and a league with hell." Even when complete emancipation came the Abolitionists were not satisfied because, forsooth, it had not been done in their way. It was done in fact, in spite of themselves, in spite of their calumnious misrepresentation, in spite of the obstacles placed in Abraham Lincoln's path.

If prohibition ever comes to pass it will come not by fanatical edict but by the growth of healthy moral sentiment. It is no small advantage to win drinking men away from whisky and rum to wine and beer—to the border land of temperance—and later we may hope to win them from wine and beer to the beverages that in quenching the thirst do not inflame the blood. But these things take time. The drinking of alcohol is one of the oldest habits of the human race, but as morals improve and intelligence expands it may vanish in the limbo of other ancient customs. All good men hope so, but most good men cherish small faith in methods which seek to regulate appetite by law and condemn with unsparring hand those who believe that moral reform is a growth and not a fiat—that it must come by degrees and not as an avalanche.

THE RISKS OF CONTACT.

We are surprised to find this paragraph in the Star's article on leper segregation:

"That the permission for friends to go and visit friends is an unwise one. At most every one will grant. But that it will spread the disease is a point upon which there may be much controversy. A single contact, unless one has an open wound to which the leprosy virus can be communicated from an open sore, is probably as harmless as brushing one's hand over a patient suffering from grippe."

There is no justice in comparing the kind of contact permitted between visitors at the Leper Settlement and their stricken friends with the mere act of brushing one's hand over a grip patient. The affectionate Hawaiian, meeting a member of his family long immured at Molokai does not touch finger tips or lips in cold and formal salutation. Men were seen at the Leper Settlement on Saturday last kissing their diseased wives or sisters or daughters for an hour at a time and kissing them in a passionate ecstasy of grief. Who can say that the mucous membrane of the visitor—most sensitive of tissues, did not absorb poison? Who can say that the germs of decay in the one found no lodgment in the system of the other? Scientific opinion by no means agrees that leprosy cannot be taken as the bubonic plague or the glanders are taken. People receive it in unaccountable ways and because of this, segregation is insisted upon, the very handwriting of the lepers and the money they use is fumigated before it passes into clean hands and visitors to the Settlement are urged to protect themselves even from the casual handshake. Theoretically and to a large extent practically the authorities in charge of Molokai insist that the infected and uninfected shall remain apart; but with fatal indiscretion they give up one day in the year to family reunions in which the well and clean take an extremely risk in personal contact with the dying victims of nature's most incurable disease. It is absurd to say that because in some cases the risk is run safely that in others it will not work a dreadful harm. Some are more susceptible to leprosy than others as they are to any other form of plague; we cannot pick these out; we may only protect them by raising a barrier between the clean and unclean that no man may pass. It is for such a barrier we appeal with the Legislature as the first recourse; but if that body fails to act or acts unfavorably then the help of Congress may be sought. It would not take long if the Federal Government knew of the laxity of the present system to bring about a drastic change in its character and personnel.

If we understand the Hawaiian Democratic position it is that the ex-Royals should join the party which has driven Grover Cleveland out of its councils and do it in gratitude for the services Cleveland might have rendered the Queen if he had not been prevented by the threat of Democratic revolt.

It is the lack of linemen, to perfect the installation of the new telephone system which accounts for the trouble people are having with their messages. Linemen cannot be got from San Francisco and have been sent for in Chicago. If they come the change from the old to the new telephone systems will be quickly made; if not, customers must wait.

Whether the United States keeps the Philippines or not it has made a lasting impression there. For the first time the Tagals have learned what is meant by an honest police and street-cleaning system, a sure postoffice and incorruptible courts. In small things the change is as marked as in large ones. For example all the houses in Manila are being numbered and the people are already pleased with the convenience.

It is a matter of surprise to travelers that the red-skinned banana of Cuba is not grown here. Years ago no other kind was used in the Eastern market owing to its exquisite creamy flavor and fine grain. At present the yellow banana has been forced on the Eastern trade because the percentage of loss in its transportation is less than that of the red variety. This reason would not affect Hawaiian consumers who ought to have the best banana grown for their table use. Probably a little correspondence on the subject with the Department of Agriculture would be profitable.

The steamers which the Northern Pacific railroad will put on between Seattle and Oriental ports will probably be the largest ever seen on the Pacific ocean. It was at first proposed to give them each a tonnage of 10,000 but the plans were built up until the ships will carry 20,000 tons and have a measurement capacity of 28,000 tons. What this means can best be seen in comparison. The Campania and Lucania are both Atlantic liners of the first class, the measured tonnage of each being 14,000. Hence the new ships will have double the size of the Campania type. According to the Review of Reviews the deck room will cover five acres and hold 1500 carloads of freight. To load one of the big ships would require twenty miles of track now being laid at the Seattle terminal.

HONOLULU TO BE THERE.

The Y. M. C. A. Jubilee Exhibit Will Be Held in Boston Next Year.

The Honolulu Young Men's Christian Association will prepare for the Jubilee Exhibit in connection with the Convention of the Young Men's Christian Association to be held in Boston, June 11-16, 1901. By means of maps of various kinds, photographs of men, buildings, classes, etc., charts and other material, it is desired to show graphically the history, scope and development of all phases of the American association movement. As such it is believed that this exhibit will be one of the most important features of the convention.

The success of this semi-centennial exhibit depends upon the co-operation in giving time, thought, work and material, of every member of the classes in Bible study, and Educational and Physical work in all associations, of every department committee, of every employed officer and of all the Boards of Directors.

The International Committee recommended that a Jubilee Committee be appointed, where this is not already done, to take charge of the matter and bring about a creditable showing. Through these committees not only the best participation of each local association may be made in the Jubilee Exhibit, but also through their interest in and attendance of delegates at the convention, should be developed.

That the exhibits shall be prepared to show especially the facts of history, geographical, general facts and other material, of every member of the classes in Bible study, and Educational and Physical work in all associations, of every department committee, of every employed officer and of all the Boards of Directors.

The plans contemplate the classification of the Exhibit by subject, as has been the practice heretofore, and as is the general custom of such exhibits. That is, for example, all the work in Bible study from all associations will be in one section, the Physical work in another, and so on. Again, the work in Bible study from the railroad associations will be by itself as a part of the entire exhibit in Bible study, similarly for exhibits in all other subjects. Charts, maps and photographs illustrating the history and growth of association work in each department as a whole, such as in the Railroad, the Student, the Foreign and other departments, will be given separate sections in the historical division of the Exhibit. The similar graphic and historical exhibit material from each section, and the growth of association work in each department as a whole, such as in the Railroad, the Student, the Foreign and other departments, will be given separate sections in the historical division of the Exhibit. The similar graphic and historical exhibit material from each section, and the growth of association work in each department as a whole, such as in the Railroad, the Student, the Foreign and other departments, will be given separate sections in the historical division of the Exhibit.

Awards of merit will be given in one or more departments of work on a similar basis to that of the Grand Rapids Exhibit in 1899.

The announcement of the committee, says: The exhibit material of all kind must be received at the rooms of the Exhibit in Boston by May 25, 1901, in order that the great number of exhibits may be successfully arranged, the Board of Judges do their work, and still permit the Committee to open the exhibit to the public a few days before the convention begins. Many delegates will thus have the best opportunity to study this important exhibit before the sessions of the convention claim their attention.

The material for exhibit may brief, be divided as follows:

1. Products and operation of Class Work in Bible study, Physical, and Educational subjects.

2. Historical, and other material showing growth and evolution.

3. The association movement as a whole.

4. State and Provincial Work.

5. Local associations.

6. General.

The material for this portion of the exhibit should be limited in quantity to that of the highest and most representative quality. It should include the products and show the operation of classes in Bible study, Educational, Physical and other forms of class work. It should be of the highest quality and in a similar manner to that of the Grand Rapids, May, 1899. The detailed instructions for the selection and mounting of this material will be published in the complete instructions for the Jubilee Exhibit, to be issued about January 1, 1901.

Charts and maps will be prepared showing the evolution of the movement as a whole throughout the continent, also showing the progress in the various departments of work such as the Field, College, Railroad, Army and Navy, Foreign, and others; the growth of the society of ships—international, state and local; the evolution of the building movement; the growth of membership, etc. It is expected that the exhibit of the Historical Library will be a prominent part of this division.

Through the Jubilee Committee of each association, on a uniform plan, it is desired that by similar means the history and development of the work in each local association may be shown. This material should include: photographs of the first general secretary and each of his successors to the present of the first president of the association and each of his successors to the present; the photographs of the first charter members; if possible to secure them, photographs of the first rooms occupied by the association, and of succeeding rooms or buildings so used to the present time. In small compass, using therefore two cardboard 22x28 inch, then a set of four or five, the most important items of association work should be shown for each year from the first to the present, such as the total membership, the average daily attendance, the net valuation of the property, the number of men on committees, and the annual current expenses. The above material illustrating the history and evolution of each association should be arranged on, or take the space of not more than five or six cardboard 22x28 inches, or twenty-five square feet.

The plans contemplate providing for the exhibit of the publications and other printed matter used in connection with association work in all its phases, from the circular of a local association through the prospectuses, pamphlets, bulletins, books, etc. The plans imply a unity of purpose in the exhibits a harmony of arrangement, and an efficiency in their use during the convention. It is hoped that each general division of the exhibit may be managed by a person who will give public explanations also that a section of from five to ten illustrated talks or lectures on important and definite features of the work, may be given at or near the Exhibit also that some special features of the convention may be arranged to promote the growth of the exhibit by all delegates. While more detailed directions for selecting and mounting the exhibits in class work and for preparing the material in photographs, maps and charts will be sent each association before January 1, 1901, yet this preliminary announcement is issued so that each association in the meantime may be gathering the descriptive, general facts and other historical material.

and so that each association in the meantime may be gathering the descriptive, general facts and other historical material.

To Examine Lepers.

Thirty-one lepers—men, women and children now held at the Kalahele Station will be examined by a team of Physicians probably next week to determine whether they are subjects to be sent to the Molokai Asylum. There are seven lepers now at the Kalahele Station, who will be brought to Honolulu by C. B. Reynolds, who left for Hawaii yesterday on the Mauna Loa.

The examination will not be held until next week. The Board of Physicians who will examine the patients is composed of Doctors Wood, Day, Emerson, Myers, Howard and Hoffman. Most of the lepers now at the Kalahele Station are from the island of Hawaii.

TO BUILD THE ROAD.

Hilo-Kahala Railway to Be Pushed to Completion.

Herbert L. Gehr, president of the Hilo-Kahala railroad, leaves for New York on the City of Peking on Friday, July 27. He has been called to New York by the head office of the company which is located at the metropolis and as soon as he reaches San Francisco, will lose no time in speeding across the continent.

As soon as it was known to the New York office that President McKinley had signed the franchise of the Hilo-Kahala railway the New Yorkers notified Mr. Gehr who was then on the island of Hawaii requesting his immediate presence. Mr. Gehr says that this action of the President has put aside all pretext for delays in building the road and the directors will take steps to that end at once. Up to the time the franchise passed through McKinley's hands Mr. Gehr says the company was unwilling to go ahead with their work not feeling secure in their possession of the franchise granted by the Hawaiian government.

The contract for the first section of the road extending from Hilo to Halakau will be let in Hilo in September. The contractors will bid strongly for the privilege of laying the track which is a thirteen-mile stretch. There are also some contractors from the coast who have visited the big island who will put in bids. The road is to be the standard gauge.

Mr. Gehr proposes to be back on Hawaii by the first of September in time to open the bids. These will be advertised for shortly. The proposed road from Hilo to Laupahoehoe has been surveyed making a stretch of twenty-five miles altogether. Nothing remains now but to lay the track. After the first section is placed, the company will plan for the completion of the remainder of the surveyed portion.

No contracts for hauling sugar on the railroad have as yet been secured but these, says Mr. Gehr, will come as soon as the railroad is in operation. "We will get them soon enough when the smoke of the locomotives of the Hilo-Kahala railroad looms upon the landscape," said the president.

General Manager Jaudan Browne, who visited the islands last year and made an examination of the proposed route, will return with Mr. Gehr and take an active interest in the building of the first section.

J. Castle Ridgway, Senator Cullum's secretary, will also return with Mr. Gehr and will become connected with the company in an important position which as yet has not been selected for him. Mr. Ridgway was in Honolulu in 1898 with the Hawaiian Commission.

New Home for E. F. Bishop.

An \$18,000 residence is soon to be erected for E. Faxon Bishop on the Bishop grounds in Nuuanu valley. The new home will take the place of the residence which was so mysteriously burned a few months ago during the absence of the family. It is to be of wood and the principal feature of the architecture will be the wide lanais and verandas on all sides of the structure. The home will be built a short distance in the rear of the site of the burned residence. Beardslee and Page are the architects.

BORN.

OWDOWA—At Lahaina, Maui, July 27, 1900, to the wife of Tom O'Dowda, of Ewa Plantation, a daughter.

A SERIOUS SUBJECT.

For You, For Anyone—Honolulu Has Taken It Up—Local Testimony Speaks For Itself.

When you work too hard what follows? You are tired, aren't you? You stoop over at some occupation You strain yourself lifting. You walk too far, or ride too far. You call this overexertion. You cannot sleep when night comes. Your back aches, your head aches, often you ache all over. Oh, you say it's because I'm tired out. Now this isn't right. It's because your kidneys are tired. They can only do just so much, and the lifting, stooping or straining has retarded their action.

The heart has pumped the blood in to them faster than they could filter it. The filter is overtaxed and becomes clogged.

They cry for assistance in the many aches that follow. Nothing starts the kidneys working so quickly as Doan's Backache Kidney Pills.

We say so, and people right here in Honolulu are endorsing it.

Mrs. Emma Vieira, of King street, this city, says: "For three or four years I had the misfortune to be afflicted with an aching back. The pain and discomfort this entailed on me can be better imagined than described. I have two children, and it was of course difficult for me to attend to them while oppressed with suffering. The way in which I found relief eventually was by using Doan's Backache Kidney Pills, procured at the Hollister Drug Co.'s store. They did me a large amount of good as I now testify. I should certainly recommend those who have backache or any other form of kidney trouble to try Doan's Backache Kidney Pills."

Doan's Backache Kidney Pills are for sale by all dealers. Price 50 cents per box, or \$2.50. Mailed on receipt of note by the Hollister Drug Co., Ltd., Honolulu, wholesale agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

Debility

Neuralgia, Bilioussness.

When the nerves are weak there is no telling what may happen. You are tired all the time, depressed, restless, and suffer greatly with headache, backache, neuralgia, and general discomfort. But there is a cure, as Mr. J. Elliott, of West Perth, W. A., well knows. He sends us his portrait, and says:



"For many years I suffered greatly with neuralgia in my head and also with bilioussness, had tried many kinds of medicines but without help. I then tried

AYER'S Sarsaparilla

Two bottles made such a difference in my feeling that I was greatly surprised. My general health improved at once, my nerves were stronger, my headache disappeared, and my severe attacks of bilioussness were cured."

Constipation alone will often cause bilioussness, neuralgia, and sick headache. Ayer's Pills are a safe and sure cure for all liver troubles. And they cure dyspepsia also.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U.S.A.

HOLLISTER DRUG CO., Agents.

Island Postoffices.

Special Postoffice Agent M. H. Flint has so developed the postal system in the Islands that he says he congratulates himself upon this success. The money order departments are in full swing all over the group and the post-offices are being taken over gradually by acceptable postmasters. Gradually the country postmasters that were in office under the Republic have begun to realize that Uncle Sam's red tape is not likely to injure them and the offices will not go begging.

Consignments of stamps have been sent out by the Stamp Department of the postoffice at Washington to Ewa, Olua plantation, Kailua and Naalehu postoffices. The bonds of these postmasters having been approved at Washington, the first thing done there is to ship whatever stamps are necessary to carry the offices along.

The Oriental races are among the largest patrons of the new money order system, and their patronage is likely to become so valuable that Mr. Flint will have the advertisements of the fees for procuring the orders printed in the Japanese and Chinese languages.

IT IS PERFECTLY RELIABLE.

"We have sold many different cough remedies, but none has given better satisfaction than Chamberlain's," says Mr. Charles Holzhauser, druggist, Newark, N. J. "It is perfectly safe and can be relied upon in all cases of coughs, colds or hoarseness." Sold by all druggists and dealers. E. Faxon, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for H. I.

Liliuokalani Still at Waikiki.

Former Queen Liliuokalani has decided to postpone her return to Washington place, and will remain at her Waikiki residence for some time to come. She is enjoying her life at the beach, takes a sea bath occasionally and entertaining a constant stream of friends. The larai or her residence is always well filled with visitors, whom the Queen treats with much courtesy. She is much improved, since her return from the States, the sea bathing and the fire air at the beach residence being largely the causes of her betterment in health. Her town place was made ready for her return yesterday, but she decided to remain for the present at Waikiki.

Hives are a terrible torment to the little folks and to some older ones. Doan's Ointment never fails. In instant relief and permanent cure. At all chemists, 50 cents.

National Cash Register Company

OF DAYTON, OHIO.

F. T. P. WATERHOUSE,

Agent for the Territory of Hawaii.

The Bank of Hawaii
LIMITED.

Incorporated Under the Laws of the Republic of Hawaii.

CAPITAL \$400,000.00

OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS:

Chas. M. Cooke, President
P. C. Jones, Vice-President
D. H. Cooke, Cashier
F. C. Atherton, Assistant Cashier

Directors—Henry Waterhouse, Tom May, F. W. Macfarlane, E. D. Tenney, J. A. McCandless

Solicits the Accounts of Firms, Corporations, Trusts, Individuals, and will promptly and carefully attend to all business connected with banking entrusted to it. Sell and Purchase Foreign Exchange, Issue Letters of Credit.

SAVINGS DEPARTMENT.

Ordinary and Term Deposits received and interest allowed in accordance with rules and conditions printed in pass books, copies of which may be had on application. Judd Building, Fort Street.

A COUGH CURED

If this could be said of all cough medicines there would be no need to study out a new formula.

Many however bring about a certain amount of relief and many more claim to cure, but effect none.

Cummin's Cough Cure

has never failed to cure. In its manufacture no attempt has been made to cheapen its cost by the use of inferior qualities of medicine.

We believe this is the reason for its success.

25 and 50 cents.

HOLLISTER DRUG CO.

FORT STREET.

Clarke's Blood Mixture

THE WORLD-FAMED BLOOD PURIFIER AND RESTORER.

IS WARRANTED TO CLEAR THE BLOOD FROM ALL IMPURITIES from whatever cause arising.

For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, Blackheads, Pimples and sores of all kinds. It is a never failing and permanent cure. It

Cures Old Sores.
Cures Sores on the Neck.
Cures Scalds.
Cures Blackhead or Pimples on the Face.
Cures Scurvy.
Cures Ulcers.
Cures Blood and Skin Diseases.
Cures Glandular Swellings.

Clears the Blood from all impure matter. From whatever cause arising. It is a real specific for Gout and Rheumatic pains.

It removes the cause from the Blood and Bones.

As this Mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS OF WONDERFUL CURES FROM ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Clarke's Blood Mixture is sold in bottles, 25 and 50 cents, and in cases containing six times the quantity, fully sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long-standing cases. BY ALL CHEMISTS AND PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS throughout the world. PROPRIETORS: THE LITTLE, LOWN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, Lincoln, England. Trade mark—"BLOOD MIXTURE."

CAUTION.—Purchasers of Clarke's Blood Mixture should see that they get the genuine article. Worthless imitations and adulterates are sometimes put off by unprincipled vendors. The words, "Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug Company, Lincoln, England," are engraved in the Government stamp, and "Clarke's World-Famed Blood Mixture" blown in the bottle. WITHOUT WHICH MARKS ARE GENUINE.

Castle & Cooke, Ltd.
HONOLULU.

Commission Merchants.

SUGAR FACTORS.

-AGENTS FOR-

The Ewa Plantation Co.
The Wailua Agricultural Co., Ltd.
The Kohala Sugar Co.
The Waimea Sugar Mill Co.
The Koloa Agricultural Co.
The Fulton Iron Works, St. Louis, Mo.

The Standard Oil Co.
The George F. Blake Steam Pump & Western's Centrifugals
The New England Mutual Life Insurance Co. of Boston.

The Aetna Fire Insurance Co. of Hartford, Conn.
The Alliance Assurance Co. of London.

HAWAIIAN GAZETTE.

SEMI-WEEKLY.
ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

WALTER G. SMITH, EDITOR.

FRIDAY JULY 27, 1900.

The tragedy of Peking is the most appalling one since the massacre at Canton when Nana Sahib shot down the English officers in the presence of their families, then butchered the women and children and threw them into the Martyr's Well. In more than one respect these scenes were known. Doom was swift both in the land and city and the Chinese capital, terrible in its blow, fell in an instant. There was no pity for the helpless, it is a story of the keen descending sword of fiendish tortures of ignominious death, of bloody and charred works of humanity lying underfoot. To-day China stands arrayed against civilization, and there rises to the mind that prophetic picture, painted by the hand of the German Emperor, in which the Christian powers in full panoply of mail and with unsheathed swords stand watching the savage apparition, yellow of face and slant of eye, that looms among the dun red clouds of the Farther East.

The hour has come for Christendom to mass its soldiery and force the great barbaric empire to its knees. Otherwise the continent of Asia, catching the lust of blood and mutiny, may become a hell of revolution from Siberia to the Bosphorus. A retreat from China would mean retreat from Asia and the destruction on that vast continent of every good thing that civilization has erected there since the days of Marco Polo. Christianity, commerce, trade, education, human life itself await the issue appealing to the moral world to save them from the hoof of the beast.

In this great work America must do its part. Say what one may about Imperialistic conquests, about the danger of Old World complications for a New World power, the fact remains that the duty of the United States to restore peace in China is as great as that of England, or Germany or Russia. American missionaries and traders were among the first to penetrate the ancient empire; our people have given freely of life and treasure to plant their religious and commercial customs there; if alien presence caused the uprising then Americans are responsible with the Europeans; and blood calls from the ground to us as it does to others. America must stand shoulder to shoulder with all champions of Christendom until China, bowing to the inevitable, yields right of way to the civilizing powers.

The Chinese Minister at Washington has a dispatch from Shanghai, said to have been sent there from Peking two days after the reported massacre, saying that the legations were then safe. Naturally the United States Government does not believe it. Were the way open to send news from Peking to Shanghai something would have got through from the envoys, assuming them to be alive. Desirous as the Tsung Li Yanen is to have the foreign powers cease sending troops into China, it would not have overlooked the value of reassuring telegrams from the foreign diplomats. The lack of a single word points to the worst conclusions and justifies the belief that the Chinese Government is merely playing for time so as to gain a military advantage.

Adlai Stevenson is a good enough Toral for Roosevelt's Rough Rider campaign.

Webster Davis has left the Republican party because it would not go to the rescue of the Boers. The hole made in the organization when Davis broke out will be plugged with a cigarette stub if it can ever be found.

While alive Thomas Jefferson was the patron saint of expansion as a dead man he figures as the prophet of contraction. If Jefferson could return to the glimpses of the moon he would probably vote the straight Republican ticket.

Anti-Silver Democrats took the 16 to 1 plank much to heart but the fact that a Hawaiian sailed to the platform threw them into a frenzy. When anyone said "Batten by a Hawaiian" the average conservative Democrat went out in the words and bit at a mark.

If it is true—which we feel at liberty to doubt, that fifteen Chinese cruisers are in the Yellow Sea cleared for action, a naval battle will follow. But such a fleet is not known to the latest "Brassey" and if it were extant the chances of its going to the Yellow Sea are small. Every naval base in that quarter save one is held by the enemy and that one has been watched by foreign warships for weeks.

The Board of Health will have a chance very soon to apply common-sense rules to the leprosy question. Before long a steamer will leave here for Molokai with the inmates of the Detention Hospital. The last time it went the relatives of the lepers were permitted to go to the wharf and hang upon their lips until the last moment. The advertiser and the public will wait with no little curiosity to see if this abuse is to be repeated.

NEWS OF THE WORLD
IN SHORT PARAGRAPHS

The Chicago river may be widened, the wall paper trust has collapsed, R. G. Dunn of New York is serious, all there has been a good rainfall in Indiana. Serious fighting is expected in Macedonia. Snafix at Jackson Cal. is under control. Democrats will not put up a ticket. McKinley will make no campaign speeches. Mexicans are fighting the Yaquis in Durango. California's flour trade with China has been lost. London papers scold Astor for the Millionaire. A case of yellow fever is reported at New York. Counterfeits are reaping a harvest in the Philippines. Japan is increasing her demand for American flour. Six people have died from the heat in New York city. Forty thousand soldiers will be kept in the Philippines. There is a case of an aged Oakland man, has disappeared. Reports from Venezuela are that the revolution is over. Tea may go up in price owing to the troubles in China. Bloemfontein is to be the Federal capital of South Africa. Ex-Warden Hale of San Quentin prison, California, is dead. Former Controller Ashbel P. Fitch of New York bolts Bryan.

The Union Pacific's net earnings for 1899 were over \$20,000,000. Americans made a clean sweep in the Paris athletic contests. Brig. Gen. T. H. Barry will be MacArthur's chief of staff. The Christian Endeavorers of the world are in session in London. Mexican troops will go to the Yonder. Henry Thoreau, the Norwegian poet and dramatist, is seriously ill. San Francisco is advertising for a sub-way under Market street. The Earl of Hopetown is the new Governor General of Australia. It is stated at Cape Town that 10,000 Boers will move to America. Champ Clark will be a candidate for the Senate to succeed McKim.

The senators-elect of California are in session at San Francisco. Senator Gear of Iowa is dead. He was born at Ithaca, N. Y., in 1825. The B. P. O. Elks will hold its next annual meeting at Milwaukee. Prof. Merriell, a well-known scientist, has been lost on the Utah desert. Most of the side shows connected with the Paris Exposition are failures. J. W. Yerkes has been nominated for Governor by Kentucky Republicans. Portland exporters are suing for the return of duties collected at Manila. The Goebel law will be made the issue of the campaign in Kentucky this fall. The anti-Imperialists may put a third ticket in the field and nominate Dewey. The Populists and Democrats of South Dakota have nominated a fusion ticket. A crucible steel trust has been organized in Pittsburgh with a capital of \$50,000,000. It is rumored that Wyatt Earp, the famous gambler, has been killed at Nome. Andrew Carnegie refuses to give \$50,000 towards the restoration of the Acropolis. Major J. C. Caperton, a prominent Kentuckian, died at Chicago of heart failure. Albert B. White has been nominated for Governor by the West Virginia Republicans.

Dr. John Fryer of Berkeley may remain in China, where he is a high mandarin. Coomassie has been relieved by the column under command of Col. Willcocks. A \$4500 bulldog owned by Frank Crocker, son of the Tammany boss, has been stolen. Fifteen persons are known to have perished in a cloudburst at Coleman, Texas.

The rebellion in Colombia continues but Panama is held by the Government troops. George Gould wants to run for Congress on the Republican ticket in New Jersey. European monarchs are not going to the French fair though the Shah may attend. L. G. Tewksbury, a banker of Concord, N. H., has disappeared and foul play is feared.

All grades of refined sugar have been advanced ten cents on the hundred pounds. Corbett and McCoy are matched for a fight at Madison Square Garden, August 25th. It is rumored that a plot to blow up the President of France has been thwarted. The trial of Caleb Powers charged with complicity in the Goebel murder, has begun.

The German Navy is not satisfied with English cannon ball and wants the American brand. Adolph Hav, United States Consul at Pinar del Rio, is about to leave there for Washington. Chicago Republicans will organize a marching club of 10,000 men, infantry and Rough Riders.

Schweinfurth has closed his heaven, married one of his angels and left the rest to mourn. The United States cruiser Baltimore returning from Manila, is at Gibraltar awaiting orders. Fire has destroyed the northern section of Prescott, Arizona, at a loss of \$400,000 to \$700,000. Amalinda, a lion of the American Federation of Labor and Western Federation of Labor is proposed.

There are grave fears of an Indian uprising in Minnesota. Blanket Indians are holding war dances. Hundreds of cattle are perishing in Arizona and Southern California on account of the drought. A huge plumed, an Indiana newspaper man, is now Prime Minister of the Republic of San Domingo.

While Smith the American golf champion, was beaten by Harry Vardon, the Englishman, at Chicago. The Prince of Wales wrote to Sir Berkeley Milne saying he thought Astor's conduct unpardonable. George Lederer and A. H. Chamberlain, two theatrical managers are at war over the play, "The Cadet Girl."

It is announced by the British War Office that 530 British prisoners released by the Boers are at Ladysmith. Training has received \$1,200,000 from the estate of George M. Pullman. A Pullman car rolled down a hill and all the passengers were hurt. Idaho Republicans are in constant trouble. The Silver party of the same State are meeting at Pocatello. Charles R. Eastman, a Harvard instructor, is accused of the murder of his brother-in-law, R. T. Grogan, Jr. Mrs. Natalie Meyer, eldest daughter of

Haymeyer, the sugar king, is dead and is supposed to have shot himself.

J. J. A. Powell, a young Englishman, has been arrested in San Francisco following embezzlement on a warrant from Colorado, where he is wanted on various charges, including larceny.

Every important harbor in the United States will be protected by a submarine torpedo boat of the Holland type. John Owens pleaded guilty at Solano Cal. to the murder of Daniel Wilson, in Susan valley on October 8th, 1896.

The Sault was raised on July 11th and twenty-four beds taken from the hold making the ship's death list sixty.

Cornelius Harris, the only negro member of the jury that indicted Jefferson Davis, is dead. He was a Democrat. Captain Healy of the revenue cutter McCulloch has been declared insane. He tried to leap off his ship into the sea.

John Theodore, married by a kidnapping his child at Los Angeles, has been discharged by a New York Judge. The Lincolnshire lost half their officers at Niras Nek, where a British force was ambushed by Boers in khaki.

Robt. Fitzsimmons' 5-year-old son was nearly drowned at Bergen Beach, New York, but was rescued by his father.

Capt. Coghlan, U.S.N., who commanded the Raleigh at Manila bay, is in the death's door as the result of an operation.

S. S. Charles J. Dickman, a well-known San Francisco woman, has brought suit for divorce from her husband.

Col. F. M. Lowden, son-in-law of Gen. M. Pullman, will make a fight for the United States Senate against Shelby M. Cullom.

Miss Caroline E. Keyes, said to be from San Francisco, has pleaded guilty in London to stealing jewelry from rooms in a hotel.

The Nebraska Democrats and Populists in a joint convention nominated a fusion ticket on which five out of six are Populists.

The Dutch Consul at Pretoria has been taken prisoner by the British and is charged with carrying letters into the Boer lines.

Bryan and Stevenson will be formally notified of their selection as candidates of the Democratic party at Indianapolis August 5th.

Burton C. Lund of Oakland has invented a bicycle on which he proposes to ride the railroad tracks from San Francisco to New York.

The former transport Belgian King has been rechartered by the United States Government to carry supplies from Seattle to Manila.

Prospects in India show improvement, although there are 9,228 cases of cholera in the famine districts during the week ending July 7th.

The Creede fortune is again in the courts at Los Angeles on a petition by Mrs. Louisa Creede for an allowance of \$250 per month.

Samuel Smith (Liberal) and John Burns (Socialist) have made a remarkable exposure of official corruption in London on Tammany lines.

The 12,000 ton steamship Vandalier of the Red Star line has been launched at Glasgow. She will ply between New York and Antwerp.

Miss Bessie Warren and T. J. Kelly of San Francisco are believed to have been drowned by the upsetting of a yacht in San Francisco bay.

The new Pacific Mail wharf at La Bodega, near the entrance of the Nicaragua canal is a success. The steamer Costa Rica successfully docked.

The Chinese of San Francisco will lodge claims against the city government for \$2,000,000 for damage accruing to them by the plague quarantine.

Two Anoka, Minn., girls confess to having conspired to kill their father and mother, who had forbidden them to marry the men of their choice.

Smallpox is now epidemic in Nome City and the military, unable to cope with the scourge, ask assistance. All who have money will leave the place.

The Peary Arctic relief steamer Windward has left Sydney, C. B., with supplies. Mrs. Peary superintended the loading with the lighter stores.

J. J. Van Allen, son-in-law of Mrs. Wm. Astor, was compelled to pay \$1,400 extra duty on dresses brought by his family from Europe and undeclared.

Captured correspondence shows that the Philippines will hold on until the American election has occurred. Their hopes rest on Bryan's success.

Roberts is severely criticized in London for the Nital's Nek affair. British Generals are said to be breaking down under the strain of Transvaal duty.

Congressman De Vries will resign his seat as Congressman from California, having been appointed a member of the Board of Appraisers in New York.

Chief Wilkie of the secret service thinks the threat to assassinate McKinley was a ruse by a crank. Notwithstanding this the President is carefully guarded.

The number of immigrants arriving in the United States during the year ending June 30th was 48,551, as compared with the previous year's record of 311,715.

Corea will spend a million in moving the imperial city. Evil powers tormented the Empress' soul and the astrologers insisted on the change being made.

The Gold Democrats will not nominate a separate ticket, but will pronounce against the candidates nominated at the Kansas City convention and then adjourn.

Action has been begun in New Jersey for an attachment on the great racer, Robert J. (2014), which is owned by L. G. Tewksbury, the missing broker of New York.

A runaway freight train at S'sons, Cal., ran down hill at the rate of 75 miles an hour. Fourteen of thirty-one cars jumped the track on a curve with disastrous results.

Large crowds attended the ceremonies of not-forget Roosevelt of his nomination for the Vice Presidency. It took place at Oyster Bay, N. Y., where Governor Roosevelt has his summer home.

Two United States passengers passed a night of terror on a boat in Lake Michigan. They were passengers on the Charles McVey, which was pulled off the bar after rolling there over fourteen hours.

Charles H. Ackers, secretary of Arizona, reports that in an interview with President McKinley, the latter spoke favorably of the admission of the three territories of Arizona, New Mexico and Oklahoma.

The claim of the heirs of Charles Durkin, formerly Governor of Utah, against the United States for certain bonds of the Central Pacific Company valued at \$4,623,719, has been dismissed by Judge Fagnier of the Washington District Supreme Court.

Julia Gray Seabrooke, the former San Francisco opera singer, attempted suicide at New Orleans by swallowing a dose of cyanide acid. She and her husband, Wm. West, had been singing there in the Adels Park Casino.

J. E. Gault, who claims to be from Los Angeles and says he has served six years in the United States Army, was arrested at San Francisco, N. Y., where he was wearing a major's uniform and passing checks.

Marion Linn, a newspaper man, has been sued by a New York court against the Wagner Palace Car Company because he was not permitted to sleep in the berth purchased by him. It was sold to another man by another agent.

TRANSPORTS
FOR CHINAUncle Sam Will Need
All Available.

SAN FRANCISCO THE PORT

Pacific Mail and Northern Pacific
Principal Lines to Furnish
Ships.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 13.—No sooner had the steamer, with her troops, and the alifornian with her great cargo of stores, sailed for the Orient, than the work of preparing more troopships and animal transports was begun. The Hancock was put on dry-dock yesterday. The work of cleaning and scraping her will be finished today. After taking on coal she will return to the transport dock and be ready for sea. The work of loading the big tramp Stratheville will begin this morning. She has a capacity of 8,500 tons. She is to carry hay and grain and horses. The Aztec arrived yesterday from Nainimo with coal. As soon as she is discharged she will be prepared for a voyage to Nagasaki. She will carry 462 horses to China.

The transport Meade will sail on August 1st, carrying the remaining regiments of the Eleventh Infantry. The Hancock is to carry 500 marines and four battalions of artillery.

The Hamburg-American line has the contract for carrying 5,000 horses that were bought here for Germany, but that company as yet has been unable to charter any vessels. The Pacific Mail Company declined to convert their steamers into horse transports. An attempt has been made to get some of Rosenfeld's vessels, but the United States transport service had an option on those which could be spared from the coal carrying trade. In addition to this, Uncle Sam is the highest bidder, and ship-owners are holding back to do business with their own Government.

The War Department has been busy in the north, steadily absorbing all available steamers for freight and transport. The Belgian King, King Fakh and King Fakh, as was stated in the paper some time ago, will sail for the Orient from the Sound.

The Navy Department is looking for sailing tonnage to carry coal to the Orient. There is plenty of coal in Japan, but of a kind of which the navy is not particularly fond. It requires a lot of coal to develop Oregon speed in our boats in the Orient. There are plenty of coasters that can be pressed to service.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 13.—The Secretary of War is inquiring for vessels to take troops to China from San Francisco, Tacoma and Seattle within the next sixty days. He has sent urgent messages to the Northern Pacific Railroad, President J. J. Hill of the Great Northern Railway and to C. F. Huntington and J. C. Stubbs the Southern Pacific and Pacific Mail.

Hill and his Great Northern Railway syndicate have seven or eight steamers running between the Orient and Seattle. The Northern Pacific has four or five steamers in the Oriental trade. Huntington and Stubbs have at least six vessels available for the War Department.

General Shafter is communicating with the above people on behalf of the Secretary of War. At a late hour last night Shafter wired to Washington that the Pacific Mail and Northern Pacific people could within a few days charter to the Government nine vessels. These are as follows:

Pacific Mail—China, 1,350 troops; City of Peking, 1,200 troops; City of Sydney, 1,100 troops; Newport, 800 troops; City of Paris, 750 troops. Northern Pacific—Glenloch, 900 troops; Tacoma, 800 troops; Victoria, 750 troops; Olympia, 850 troops.

The Northern Pacific Company sold to the Government lately the steamer Columbia, which has been taking troops and supplies from Seattle to the Nomin country. It is understood that this vessel will be used to take 800 troops to China.

All of the above vessels were chartered by the Government to take troops to Manila in 1898. The City of Peking took the first California Regiment to the Philippines in May, 1898. The Newport took General Merritt. General Otis went on the Para.

Officials in steamship and overland railroad circles have stated that the Government has made up its mind to send 10,000 troops to China via Pacific Coast ports. Most of the troops will go through San Francisco and Tacoma.

Just what vessels will be chartered at this time from Hill's Great Northern Railway is not known yet. It is thought, however, that two steamers, having a capacity of 1,200 troops each, will be engaged. Most of the Hill steamers belong to the Nippon Yusen Kaisha or Japanese Steamship Company. The Japanese Government has called all of them in to take its troops to China via Yaku and Tien-tsin. Hill has notified Shafter and the Washington authorities.

If there is a lack of vessels at Seattle and Tacoma, it is a certainty that Uncle Sam can get an extra supply of steamers at this port. The coffee shipping season in Central America is about over and on that account the Pacific Mail will be able to offer other vessels to the Government as transports.

While the Government is deeply concerned about transports from this coast it is at the same time looking for freight and passenger liners from the East to the side of the continent. Three or four million dollars is involved in this matter, and various overland railroad officials are in communication with the War Department on the subject.

It is estimated that it will take twenty-five trains with an aggregate of 250 passenger cars to convey from the East to this coast the 20,000 troops it is proposed to send to China. The artillery, equipment and supplies necessary for such a large body of men will require the services of many freight trains.

It is understood to be the purpose of the War Department to handle the large volume of freight for the troops equally between Puget Sound and this port. At the same time in its desire to expedite the movement of troops it will send most of them through San Francisco. The fact of the President's reservation being here emphasizes that fact.

The various railroad companies across the continent have already reached an understanding on that subject.

"Great Haste is Not
Always Good Speed."

Many people trust to luck to pull them through, and are often disappointed. Do not dilly-dally in matters of health. With it you can accomplish miracles. With-out it you are "no good."

Keep the liver, kidneys, bowels and blood healthy by the use of Hood's Sarsaparilla, the faultless blood purifier.

Sores—"Three dreadful sores broke out on my limb, which swelled so I had to walk with crutches. After taking Hood's Sarsaparilla the sores were completely cured." Mrs. Kezia Westbrook, Cheboygan, Mich.

Hood's Sarsaparilla
NEVER DISAPPOINTS

Hood's Sarsaparilla cures all the non-irritating and only cathartic to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

F. L. Hoogs has gone to Makaha valley for a few days.

Mrs. Mary Chillingworth has gone to Hilo for a short stay.

Dr. Watt left yesterday for Hilo and will be absent for some time.

C. W. Spitz left yesterday for his home in Nawiliwili on the W. G. Hall.

W. O. Smith was among the passengers on the Kinau for Hilo yesterday.

It is reported from Koloa, Kauai, that Mrs. J. K. Farley is still dangerously ill.

The Young Men's Christian Association Juniors have taken possession of their camp in Manoa valley.

Dr. Oliver is now living at his beach home at Waikiki. He will return to Molokai in about two weeks.

Robert Atkinson is expected home today by the Rio after three years at college at Harvard University.

H. L. Herbert is convalescent after his recent illness and has returned from Waikiki to his home on Prospect street.

Miss Birdie and Miss Little Reist left for Wailuku, Maui, yesterday on the Claudine. They go on an extended visit to their aunt.

Kapana, charged with mayhem, will be tried this morning in the Police Court. It is said the defendant bit his grandfather's nose off.

J. Coeper, who was formerly manager of the Kona Sugar Company, left in the Mauna Loa yesterday for theeward coast of Hawaii.

Prof. R. C. L. Perkins, the British naturalist, will go up Tantalus on Friday to spend several days in the forest making entomological researches.

The friends of Mrs. Uhlbrecht, whose husband was drowned at Makapuu point ten days ago, have succeeded in raising the sum of nearly \$2000 for her.

The cement sidewalks to be erected around the Capitol grounds are to be of dark-colored material which will reduce to the minimum the glare on the eyes.

Henry Macfarlane will make an attempt to repair and save the schooner Mille Morris and he has sent experts to the other side of the island to see what can be done with her.

Wilcox and his fellow orators of the independent party had planned to leave for Hawaii yesterday but were unable to get away and will not begin their tour of Maui and the other islands to the windward until next week.

Among the passengers on the Claudine for ports on the leeward side of the islands were: W. J. Alencaster, Rev. H. Kihara, A. Hocking, Wm. Harbottle, G. de Souza Canavarro, Miss M. Widdifield and Miss S. M. Carter.

On the Mauna Loa yesterday a large number of passengers left for Maui and Hawaii, among whom were the following: James A. Boyd, Capt. J. H. Harrison, P. M. Swanzy, Thomas Gay, Dr. M. L. Beers and Mrs. J. N. Robinson.

J. Brown, has been appointed enumerator for the districts which were covered by R. McDonald, the young man from Pearl City who so mysteriously disappeared some time ago. Brown went over the entire district with McDonald acting as Japanese interpreter so he is familiar with the work and can carry it to completion quickly.

A number of young Germans who reside in this city are said to have organized a military company and have offered their services to the German government for active service in China. Nearly all have seen service in the German army, and all are subjects of the German Emperor, so it is possible that they will be accepted. The offer was made through the German Consul here, J. F. Hackfeld, and was sent to the war department at Berlin. There are about 50 who have pledged themselves to go if they are ordered and they are headed by Caesar Kreuger, who was formerly a sergeant in the German army.

Pacific Mail Steamship Company.

Occidental & Oriental Steamship Co.
and Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

Steamers of the above Companies will call at Honolulu and leave this Port on or about the dates below mentioned:

For Japan and China.		For San Francisco.	
RIO DE JANEIRO	JULY 27	PEKING	JULY 27
OPTIC	AUG. 24	GALIC	AUG. 4
AMERICA MARU	AUG. 10	HONGKONG MARU	AUG. 11
FEIKING	AUG. 18	ATG	AUG. 20
GALIC	AUG. 25	DORIC	AUG. 25
HONGKONG MARU	SEPT. 5	NIPPON MARU	SEPT. 17
CHINA	SEPT. 13	RIO DE JANEIRO	SEPT. 17
DORIC	SEPT. 22	OPTIC	SEPT. 23
NIPPON MARU	SEPT. 23	AMERICA MARU	SEPT. 23
RIO DE JANEIRO	OCT. 7	PEKING	OCT. 9
OPTIC	OCT. 17	GALIC	OCT. 19
AMERICA MARU	OCT. 24	HONGKONG MARU	OCT. 27
PEKING	NOV. 2	CHINA	NOV. 2
GALIC	NOV. 10	DORIC	NOV. 13

FOR GENERAL INFORMATION, APPLY TO

H. Hackfeld & Co., Ltd.

AGENTS.

Hemp Crops Profitable

Frank Carpenter's Last Letter.

A PHILIPPINE INDUSTRY

How Farms Are Managed so as to Yield an Immense Profit—Labor Question.

DAVAO, July 1, 1900.—The Philippine Islands could furnish galloons enough to hang the whole human race. The chief product is hemp, and they sell about 1,000,000 silver dollars worth of it every year. You see hemp spread out to dry in the streets of the principal towns. It is carried off from the country on bullock carts or on the backs of men, and a petty Chinese merchant has made his fortune by dealing in it. We pay every year several million dollars for the Manila hemp which we use. It is sent to New York, Boston and other cities, and there made into all kinds of rope, from clothes lines to cables. A vast deal of it goes to the Northwest to make bluing twine for harvesting. Some of it is employed in our gold, silver and iron mines, and the finer qualities are mixed with silk and used in weaving. It is made into hammocks. It is used for nets and in Paris it goes into making of hats. Tapes, cloths, lines, and carpets are made of old ropes Manila wrapping paper is made here in the Philippines the finest of the fiber mixed with the threads of the pineapple, is woven into an exquisite stuff known as Just cloth, which the American ladies buy for party dresses and which is commonly used by the rich of our Philippine sisters.

WHERE THE HEMP COMES FROM

I find that the hemp plant grows in nearly every one of the Philippine Islands. There are provinces in Luzon which are supported almost entirely by it, and the islands of Leyte and Samar raise thousands of bales of it every year. When the ports of the eastern part of the Philippines were opened up about a hundred thousand bales would be found ready for shipment, and today there are steamers loaded with them going out from the Philippines.

The province of Albay, which is in the southeastern part of Luzon, is one of the best hemp districts, yielding more than six million pounds of the stuff annually. A great deal of it is produced in Cebu, and a limited quantity on the islands of Mindanao. Some of the finest hemp grown comes from here, and there are thousands of acres, I might also say millions of acres, which could be turned to hemp raising.

From inquiries I have made from people interested in the subject, the available territory has hardly been touched, and the product might be made ten times as large as it is. So far the Philippines are the only places in the world where the hemp plant has been successfully grown. Attempts have been made to raise it in India and elsewhere, but so far none has succeeded.

A VISIT TO A HEMP PLANTATION

I spent this morning going through one of the largest of the hemp plantations of Mindanao. If you have ever seen a banana grove you can imagine how the hemp plantation looks. The hemp plant or abaca, as it is here called, is the musa textilis, a species of the same family as the edible banana, whose botanical name is the musa paradisiaca. A hemp tree looks just like a banana tree. It is more of a plant than a tree, sprouting up from the ground to a height of from twenty to twenty-five feet, composed of many leaves wrapped round and round about a central stalk, which, when the plant is full grown, towers high in the air above you. The outer leaves are each a foot wide, and ten feet or more long. As they grow upward they branch out from the stalk, shading the ground. The hemp comes from the inner leaves, which are tightly wrapped round the central stem, there being so many of them that the plant at its base is from eight to ten inches thick.

As it stands in the field the plant stalk is as crisp and juicy as a stalk of celery, and it can easily be cut down with a carving knife. The men I saw cutting used bolos, the same knives they use for cutting off heads. They are not unlike our corn cutters, save that they are heavier, and that as a usual thing they are kept as sharp as a razor.

I had to go some distance from Davao to reach the hemp plantation. After I entered it I kept close to the river, for it was so large that I might have lost my way. There were thousands upon thousands of these abaca or hemp plants making a veritable forest, or rather a jungle in which there were neither roads nor paths. The plants were about six or eight feet apart, and they shaded the ground so that we walked in semi-darkness in going through it, although it was almost midday. Now and then we stumbled upon a cocoanut tree, but as a rule there was nothing but hemp, hemp, hemp. Here and there a stalk had been cut out but the plants were growing up from the bottom and I am told that a hemp plantation once started will keep on reproducing itself.

HOW HEMP IS GROWN.

From one of the proprietors I learned how the orchard was started, or in other words, how hemp is grown. It thrives best upon a hillside where there is plenty of moisture, but where the water does not stand so as to rot it. The land is first cleared, many of the larger trees being left standing in order to shade the ground, and the sprouts which are usually suckers taken from an older plantation, are set out about six or eight feet apart. They grow rapidly, but it is three years before they are ready for use. After this time they can be cut right along throughout the year, the only caution observed being to cut the plants when they are just about ready to blossom and before they bear fruit. Such plants as have fruit do not make good hemp, the fiber being weakened by the strength of the plant going into the fruit. As the plants blossom the year around, the farmer can be kept busy cutting, there is no danger of his losing his crop by the hurry of harvest as in sugar and rice. The only cultivation necessary is to keep down the weeds, and now and then to set out fresh suckers.

HARVESTING THE CROP

Hemp farming, in fact, seems to me the softest and easiest kind of agriculture I have yet met with. A plantation once week, and this at present rates would be

worth about \$50 (silver) I cannot give an estimate, but I have been told by a number of planters that from 15 to 30 per cent is of a reasonable profit, and that if suit is used in gathering the crop the profits might be still larger.

I present a great deal of the hemp goes to waste, on account of the rude machinery used in its extraction, but so far all attempts to improve upon the present methods have been failures. There have been numerous machines invented, but all have either failed in the fiber, or suited it, and there is still a good chance for Yankee ingenuity.

It is said that the English who have attempted hemp raising have failed because they have not been able to handle the workmen and that only the natives or the Spaniards can use the Philippine labor with profit. It might be the same with American planters. As to our people working the crop themselves, I doubt whether they can do so successfully. In his climatic conditions, I grow tired very quickly, and I find that most Americans cannot keep in out of the sun during the hot part of the day.

It is a long time before the sugar raising in that it needs a large capital. A man must be true, have enough to support it for three years regularly, to the plants into bearing. It is a cut of a few dollars will furnish him with all the machinery he needs, and he can, as I have said, as far as labor is concerned, run his plantation on shares.

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PENT A GOOD FARM DOCTORING.

Mr. A. N. Joell of Asherville, Kansas says he spent a good farm doctoring himself for chronic diarrhoea but got no relief and was afraid that he must die. He changed to get hold of a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy and was cured by it. He writes: "I am a farmer and dealer. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for H. I."

Boston has already opened its free public baths, and will keep them open until after Labor day. The bath trustees asked the city authorities for \$100,000 for the proper maintenance of the baths and got only \$70,000. They decided that summer bathing is a greater public necessity, and will spend most of the money for that making no attempt to keep open the winter baths.

A LONG NERVOUS STORM. If you ever watched a dentist draw a nerve out of a tooth, you will remember how much it looked like a little snail with white cotton thread. How can so contemptible a thing inflict such a mountain of agony? And why does it do it? "Dearest," you say. An, surely, a simple and obvious answer, yet I, what way does the true nerve fibre, wrapped up and coated as it is like the wires in a sub-marine cable get to be diseased?

Yet, somehow, these soft strings do become firmly out of order, or our friend, Miss Hunt, alludes to the neuralgia from which she once suffered, would not say "Sometimes I was a most mad with pain." And that is but one of many forms of torture imposed on us by the nerves, yet without these nerves we should be but clumps of clay—lacking feeling and power of motion.

How can we cure the dread of neuralgia? The drug shops abound in so-called remedies for them, yet they are only as breath to cool the air of a torrid summer day. The real cause and cure are among Nature's deeper secrets. Can we find them?

"I have suffered from indigestion of an aggravated kind. I felt so weary and weak, having little or no energy. My appetite was variable. At one time I would eat voraciously and at other times I could not touch a morsel of food."

After eating I had great distress at the chest and around the sides. I suffered martyrdom from the horrid pain in my stomach and limbs. As the years passed my nerves became totally unstrung, and I endured untold misery from neuralgia. My lips and half my face were almost dead from this distressing malady.

The lady will pardon the writer. In the sense of being objects of use and pleasure, they were in truth practically dead, but in another sense they were horribly alive as the sky is when it is pierced and rent with the lance of the lightning.

I consulted, she adds, "doctor after doctor, but in spite of all their medical applications I found little or no relief. Sometimes I was almost mad with the pain."

[Not a doubt of it. Under such circumstances the body is a poison house of keen suffering and people have not infrequently taken their own lives to escape from it. Only acute rheumatism or gout can be compared with neuralgia and (please observe) the whole of the forms of the same thing—results of the same cause. Hence sufferers from the former two ailments will be wise also to read this essay to its end.]

In June, 1888, I wrote the letter, "a book was left at my house in which I read of many persons who had been cured by a medicine called Mother Selig's Syrup. I bought a supply from a chemist in New York, and soon my indigestion, not better, the pain in my head and limbs was easier, and I felt stronger than I had done for years."

"I think it is only right that others should know of what has done so much for me. You have, therefore, my permission to make this statement public if you like. (Signed) Miss S. Hunt, 57 Dale View Road, Stamford Hill, London, June 30th, 1898."

Our correspondent is a school mistress and, as her letter shows, a woman of fine intelligence. At the outset she names the radical and only real disease she had—namely, indigestion, of which she differently called it, dyspepsia. Suffered from want of nourishment and poisoned by the products of food so constantly decomposing in the stomach her nervous system was thrown into wild disorder and protested and cried out with the thrilling voice of pain. No application, no emollients are of any use to remedy symptoms springing from a cause so profound and firmly seated.

Would we stop the writhing of the trees during a gale? Ah, they cannot be bound or held. We must employ if we possess it, a power which can say unto the wind, "Peace, be still."

Something akin to this Mother Selig's Syrup did when it abolished the distressing five trouble. It enabled the stomach to feed the feeble body, and with returning strength the nervous storm subsided into the calm and harmony of health.

It was a judge in New Jersey a few months ago who declared that the value of a child, killed by a trolley car, was not worth more than a dollar. In contrast with that estimate a jury in the New York supreme court the other day awarded \$20,000 damages to a 6-year-old boy who was partly paralyzed as a consequence of being run over by a brewery wagon. Children seem to be worth more in New York than in New Jersey, at least in the courts.

SORE HANDS

Red, Rough Hands, Itching Burning Palms and Painful Finger Ends

ONE NIGHT TREATMENT

Soak the hands on retiring in a strong, hot, creamy lather of CUTICURA SOAP. Dry, and anoint freely with CUTICURA, the great skin cure and purest of emollients. Wear, during the night, old, loose kid gloves, with the finger ends cut off and air holes cut in the palms. For red, rough, chapped hands, dry, fissured, itching, feverish palms, with shapeless nails and painful finger ends, this treatment is simply wonderful.

Millions of Women Use Cuticura Soap

Exclusively for preserving, purifying, and beautifying the skin, for cleansing the scalp of dandruff, scales, and itching, for softening, whitening, and smoothing red, rough, and sore hands, in the form of baths for annoying irritations, inflammations, and chafings, or too free or offensive perspiration, in the form of washes for ulcerative weaknesses, and for many sanative and antiseptic purposes which readily suggest themselves to women, and especially mothers, and for all the purposes of the toilet, bath, and nursery. No amount of persuasion can induce those who have once used it to use any other, especially for preserving and purifying the skin, scalp, and hair of infants and children. CUTICURA SOAP combines delicate emollient properties derived from CUTTING flower odors, with the purest of cleansing ingredients and the most refreshing of flower odors. No other medicated soap ever compounded is to be compared with it for preserving, purifying, and beautifying the skin, scalp, hair, and hands. No other foreign or domestic toilet soap, however expensive, is to be compared with it for all the purposes of the toilet, bath, and nursery. Thus it combines in ONE SOAP the BEST of CUTICURA, the BEST skin and complexion soap, the BEST baby soap in the world.

Complete External and Internal Treatment for Every Humour. CUTICURA SOAP, to cleanse the skin of crusts and scales and soothe the itching, and CUTICURA Ointment, to instantly allay itching and irritation and soothe the skin, and CUTICURA Lotion, to cleanse the blood. Anal. Depot: H. T. Davis & Co., Sydney, N. S. W. So. African Depot: L. S. S. Ltd., Cape Town.

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